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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/673,289	09/30/2003	Junichi Hoshi	03500.017625	4738	
5514 7:	590 11/02/2005		EXAMINER		
FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO			SUNG, CHRISTINE		
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, NY 10112			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
11211 10141,			2884		
			DATE MAILED: 11/02/2005	5	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	Ho			
	10/673,289	HOSHI, JUNICHI				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Christine Sung	2884				
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet wit	h the correspondence addres	:s			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC 136(a). In no event, however, may a re will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT te, cause the application to become ABA	CATION. Poply be timely filed IHS from the mailing date of this commu ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 S	September 2003.					
,	<u> </u>					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D.	. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims		•				
4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application	n.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra	awn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.		•				
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-12</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/	or election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examin						
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on 30 September 2003 is			er.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the			10111			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the corre						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	xaminer. Note the attached	Office Action of John PTO-1	152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:	n priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119(a)-(d) or (f).				
 Certified copies of the priority documer 						
2. Certified copies of the priority documer						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the pri		received in this National Sta	ge			
application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a lis		received				
See the attached detailed Office action for a lis	to the certified depice her	iccoived.				
Attachment(s)	_					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413) s)/Mail Date				
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1103, 0903. 		nformal Patent Application (PTO-15	2)			

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Malinovich (US Patent 6,168,965 B1) in view of Abramov (US Patent 4,577,345).

Regarding claim 1, Malinovich discloses, a back side incident type image pickup sensor (figure 6(A)) having on the front side (element 310) of a semiconductor substrate (element 300) a photoelectric conversion portion (element 100, see figure 3B, element 110) and an electric circuit (element 100, see figure 3B, element 120), and having on the back side (element 320) of the semiconductor substrate (element 300) where a radiation beam is incident (column 10, lines 5-7), the incident radiation beam being detected by the photoelectric conversion portion or light sensitive pixel region (figure 3B, element 110) formed on the front side (Figure 3B, 310) of the semiconductor substrate (element 300), wherein the electric circuit (element 120) is disposed at a given distance in the horizontal direction from the wafer (element 300). Although Malinovich does not specify an opening on the backside, Abrambov discloses a fingerprint detection device with an opening (see figure 8, area where finger is placed). One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to include an opening on the backside to increase the accuracy of radiation detection by securely positioning the object of interest. Further, although the references do not explicitly specify that the electric circuit is a horizontal distance from the opening, it would be

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obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, in order to increase the longevity of the of the circuit components by reducing its exposure to radiation by placing it in a position where it cannot receive radiation.

Regarding claim 2, Malinovich discloses a backside incident type image pickup sensor, wherein the semiconductor substrate (Figure 3B, element 300) is a single crystal silicon substrate (column 6, lines 7-9).

Regarding claim 3, Malinovich discloses a back side incident type image pickup sensor, wherein the semiconductor substrate is reduced in thickness after a semiconductor integrated circuit that constitutes the photoelectric conversion portion is formed (see reduction of wafer 300, between figures 4A and 4B).

Regarding claim 4, Malinovich discloses a back side incident type image pickup sensor, wherein the radiation beam is infrared light (column 1, lines 24-25).

Regarding claim 5, Malinovich discloses a back side incident type image pickup sensor, wherein the infrared light has a wavelength is in the NIR range (column 1, lines 24-25), which by definition is in the range of 700 to 1400 nm, encompassing the claimed range.

Regarding claim 6, although Malinovich in view of Abramov does not explicitly specify that the radiation beam is an X-ray. However, CCD technology is used for both IR and X-ray radiation detection, therefore it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention to detect x-ray radiation.

Regarding claim 7, Malinovich discloses a backside incident type image pickup sensor, wherein the photoelectric conversion portion is composed of a photodiode (column 1, lines 55-59 and column 2, lines 1-2).

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Regarding claim 8, Malinovich discloses a back side incident type image pickup sensor, wherein the electric circuit (element 120) serves as one of a driver circuit for driving the photoelectric conversion portion or readout and a signal processing circuit for processing a signal from the photoelectric conversion portion (column 2, lines 1-44).

Regarding claims 9-10, Malinovich in view of Abramov does not specify the exact distance between the circuitry and the opening. However, such a distance is a result effective variable, depending on the radiation used, the stopping power of the detector material and the positioning of the opening.

3. Claims 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Malinovich (US Patent 6,168,965 B1) in view of Abramov (US Patent 4,577,345) further in view of Suguwara et al. (US Patent 6,724,855 B2).

Regarding claims 11-12, Malinovich in view of Abramov disclose the limitation set forth in claim 1, but do not specify forming a dummy pixel or diffusion region between the electric circuit and the opening. However, dummy pixels or diffusion regions are known as disclosed by Suguwara et al (see figure 2, element DA and DB). One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to use the dummy pixel or diffusion regions as disclosed by Suguwara et al. with the invention as disclosed by Malinovich in view of Abramov in order to decrease the amount of extraneous radiation from reaching the detector in error, thus increasing the detector accuracy.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christine Sung whose telephone number is 571-272-2448. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday 7-3 pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Porta can be reached on 571-272-2444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Christine Sung

Examiner

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CS

PRIMARY EXAMINER